

We received yesterday from an unknown correspondent a communication, in which he discusses, and answers in the negative, the question, "Shall the United States intervene on behalf of Hungary?" Our correspondent must excuse us, and receive back his communication. Not because we dissent from his views; but because the question which he proposes is one which does not, in our opinion, admit of debate. To entertain a serious discussion upon it in our columns would be to give to late movements on this subject an importance which they are not entitled to. Whoever among us so little understands the principles of his own Government as to hesitate, in such a question as this, which side to choose, is too far gone to be reasoned with. The question, put by any honest American, whether he would, under any circumstances—and still less under present circumstances—prefer the interests of a foreign country to those of his own, would be little short of a direct insult.

THE VOICE OF GEORGIA. Within the last twenty-four hours we have received evidence of soundness of judgment on the subject of the "New Crusade" from the respected State of GEORGIA, in the following Resolutions, passed by the House of Representatives of that State by an almost unanimous vote:

"It has been the policy of the American Government from its earliest existence to maintain friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government by artifice or force; but to show, by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose for themselves and make and alter their political institutions to suit their own condition and circumstances. In proclaiming and adhering to the doctrine of neutrality and non-intervention, the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations, but have taken the lead and been followed by others. These great principles, proclaimed in the days of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, are the great American principles upon which our Government has ever stood. The fame and distinction to which we have attained as a people, the great blessings which we have dispensed to the world, in affording an asylum for the oppressed every where, forbid that we should for a moment cherish the idea of abandoning these principles. We sympathize with the oppressed, we tender them a home, but never will we join with the ambitious or the revengeful in a crusade against other nations, whatever may be their domestic policy. A departure from this safe and correct rule would involve our Government in endless disputes and endless wars, the result of which the wisest statesmanship cannot foresee. Our policy should be to observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican Governments.

In extending our commercial relations, we should have as little political connexion as possible with foreign nations. Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the broils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to forward the foregoing declaration of principles to our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, with the request that they may be laid before their respective houses as the opinions of the people of Georgia as to the policy of our Government; and that a copy be sent also to the President of the United States.

INTERVENTION AT A DISCOUNT IN OHIO. We are glad to learn from Ohio that the worthy gentlemen in the Legislature of that State who thought to "run before the wind" in the anticipation of the popular furor pending the anti-American project of engaging in the tortuous schemes of European agitators, have been taught, in the popular branch of the Legislature, a salutary lesson. Without comment, we let the history of the matter (so far as it has reached us) speak for itself:

Certain high-sounding resolves were adopted in the SENATE, as remarked by a distinguished Democratic member, to get rid of the subject, with the expectation that the House would put them into proper shape.

In the HOUSE, MR. WELLER introduced the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention, as follows:

Resolved, That the law of nations is in the keeping of nations; that a breach of it by any of them is an offence against all others, and that they are bound, in duty to themselves and to each other, to prevent or punish such infraction by all means not incompatible with their own interests.

in Europe—the right of self-government—and that we thus welcome him, on behalf of the people of Ohio, to the capital of the State.

The first and second resolutions were adopted unanimously. The third resolution being under consideration, it was moved to amend by inserting the fourth of Mr. WELLER. After debate, a division of the question was called for, and the House refused to strike out—yeas 23, nays 70. The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The fourth resolution being under consideration, an amendment was moved by Mr. MEANS, expressing the willingness of the people of this country to interfere in the affairs of Hungary, in the manner we should think best, in case Russia should again interfere. Mr. M. made a flaming intervention and war speech, and Mr. DURAND supported the amendment, but the House very emphatically rejected it—yeas 27, nays 69.

The interventionists then moved to amend the fourth resolution by inserting in its place the following of the series adopted by the Senate:

3d. That when that hour shall come, as come it must, the people of Ohio, mindful of their strength and prosperity, and of all other blessings which a career of freedom has bestowed on them, will not forget or disregard the perpetual obligation which those blessings impose, to aid the weak and the oppressed.

After debate, this was rejected by a decisive majority. On motion by Mr. WELLER, a resolution was added, nearly unanimously, in substance that Russian past intervention is a violation of international law, and its repetition will not be regarded indifferently by the people of Ohio, (which means any thing or nothing.) Other attempts were made to amend to suit the interventionists, but without success; and before the question was taken on the sixth resolution a member arose and stated to the House that it was distinctly understood on all hands that the adoption of the resolution involved no expense to the State, and that no appropriation would be made to defray any part of the cost of the proposed reception.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH. Amid the enthusiasm at the North and in Congress in relation to KOSSUTH, which seems to bid fair to overlook all prudential considerations, and to overturn the policy which has hitherto preserved the rights and promoted the happiness of our people, and to launch us on an untrodden and boisterous sea, it is refreshing to be able to turn our eyes to another and a less influential quarter, and to find our fears abated and our hopes revived by the Washingtonian firmness and the old-time patriotism of the Executive branch of our Government. Surely MR. FILLMORE has had a more boisterous Presidential voyage than any man ever had before. Abolitionism and Disunion, and Cuban expeditions and Mexican invasions, Spanish difficulties and British, and even Austrian difficulties, and all sorts and qualities of trials have beset his Administration, from the time he assumed office till the present moment, and never has man better met each and every one of them all than he who now guides and controls the Government.

The admirable manner in which he has conducted the reception of KOSSUTH but adds nothing to Mr. FILLMORE'S triumph over difficulties. He has done what was proper and suitable in the reception of a great and patriotic stranger, all that could be grateful to the feelings of such a guest, but with a clear manifestation that, while all that respect, admiration, and sympathy could offer was cordially offered, that sympathy was bounded by the higher demands of duty to the country over whose welfare he presided. We would refer our readers to the account of this reception for a complete exemplification of the high qualities of the President in meeting difficult and embarrassing events, of which, Heaven knows, he has had more than his share during the few years of his Administration.—Georgia Recorder.

INDIANA. At a meeting of the Whigs of the county of Vigo, held on the 3d instant, Hon. R. W. THOMPSON in the chair, resolutions were adopted approving the holding of a Whig State Convention at Indianapolis, on the 20th of February, to favor an electoral ticket, appoint delegates to the Whig National Convention, and nominate candidates for the various State executive offices to be filled at the ensuing election. They recommend Cincinnati as the place of holding the National Convention. The following resolutions were adopted in regard to the Administration and the Presidency:

Resolved, That in the administrative policy of the Government, both foreign and domestic, of President FILLMORE, we behold the practical workings of sound conservative Whig principles. His unbending integrity, his high moral courage, his far-seeing statesmanship, and his freedom from sectional prejudices, looking beyond the party to the welfare of the whole people, entitle him to the admiration and confidence of every American citizen. We therefore believe that his nomination to the Presidency by the Whig National Convention would be hailed with enthusiasm by the masses of the people, and result in his triumphant election.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The Southern Railroad Convention, which met at New Orleans on the 5th instant, adjourned sine die on the evening of the 9th. Its proceedings were characterized with great harmony and unanimity.

The following resolutions designate the leading routes which received the favor of the Convention. They were reported by Mr. BURWELL, of Virginia, from the Committee on Routes, and adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the Committee on Routes regard the following system of internal improvements as not only indispensable to the development of the agricultural, commercial, and mineral wealth of the Southwestern States and Territories, but also as essential to the equality and unity of the States of this Confederacy; and they earnestly recommend the same to the patriotic consideration of the Legislatures and citizens of the Southwestern States:

- 1st. A national road to the Pacific ocean, with one terminus on the Mississippi river north and one south of the State of Ohio, to divide the advantages of each road as equally as possible among the different States of the Union.
- 2d. The Southwestern national railroad from Washington to New Orleans, passing through the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, constituting the shortest practicable line of mail and travel, and consisting of the following continuous sections: under consideration, to wit, the Richmond and Lynchburg railroad; the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad; the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad; the Georgia and Tennessee Railroad; the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad; the Selma and Jackson Railroad; the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.
- 3d. For Kentucky: The Memphis and Louisville railroad; the Louisville and Nashville railroad.
- 4th. For Tennessee: The Memphis and Louisville railroad; the Memphis and Charleston railroad; the Louisville and Nashville railroad; the Nashville and Sevier railroad; the roads embraced in the national route above referred to.
- 5th. For Alabama: The Mobile and Ohio railroad, and the roads embraced in the national route referred to.
- 6th. For Georgia and Florida: The Gulf railroad, or a continuation of the Southwestern railroad of Georgia to Pensacola Bay; the Florida and Peninsula railroad.
- 7th. For Mississippi: The Mobile and Ohio railroad; the New Orleans, Jackson, and Nashville railroad; the New Orleans, Holly Springs, and Ohio railroad; the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad, extended by Brandon, continued to Selma.
- 8th. For Arkansas: The Arkansas and Mississippi river railroad, from Fort Smith to Van Buren, to Little Rock, and thence to White river, and there diverging to Memphis and Helena. A road from Northeastern Texas to Little Rock, crossing Red river at or near Fulton, a road from Fayetteville to Van Buren, and one from the Central railroad, leaving the same near the St. Francis ridge, through Jackson and Independence counties, to southwestern Missouri. A road from Little Rock to the Louisiana and Arkansas railroad, intersecting with the New Orleans and Opelousas railroad.
- 9th. For Louisiana: The New Orleans, Algiers, Texas, and El Paso railroad; the Madisonville and Jackson railroad; the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad; the New Orleans and Nashville railroad.
- 10th. For Texas: The continuation of the New Orleans, Opelousas, and El Paso railroad through Texas. A road from a point on the northeast part of the State, connecting with the Little Rock and Fulton road, to run on the dividing ridge of the Sulphur and Red river to the ridge between Bois d'Arc and Sulphur; thence to Dallas, and to connect with New Orleans and El Paso route.
- 11th. For Missouri: The road from St. Louis westward; the Hannibal and St. Joseph's railroad.

The ways and means suggested for prosecuting the improvements above recommended are set forth in the following resolutions, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and which were also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the great system of internal communication by railroads through the Southern and Southwestern States is an object of such importance as to justify and require a liberal application of the resources of the States interested in these works.

Resolved, That the subscriptions of private individuals are inadequate to the accomplishment of works of such magnitude.

Resolved, That public lands in the Western and Southwestern States of this Union ought to be liberally appropriated to the objects now proposed; and that the appropriation ought to be made by a general law, applicable within proper restrictions to all the railroad enterprises in which the people of the West and Southwest are interested.

Resolved, That the great additional value given to public lands by railroads passing in their neighborhood, and the augmented revenues derived by the Government from the increased population and wealth which result directly from such works, render it peculiarly proper and equitable that the General Government, which shares in the benefit, should contribute by grants of land to the cost of such works.

Resolved, That it is the right of the people, whenever they may deem it proper, to subscribe, through their municipal and parochial corporations, for the stock of railroads calculated to advance their interests; and that the Legislatures of the different States ought by law to authorize their cities, parishes, and counties to make such subscriptions when desired by the respective inhabitants.

Resolved, That the resources for the payment of such subscriptions, when made, ought to be derived from taxes levied on landed property, inasmuch as that species of property is more than any other benefited and enhanced in value by works of internal improvement.

Resolved, That, whenever subscriptions are made by cities, counties, or parishes, it is inexpedient that the administration of the stock thus subscribed should remain under the control of the local authorities, and that it ought to be distributed among those whose property has been taxed for its payment, in proportion to the amount paid by each; to the end that each individual may be stimulated by personal interest to a vigilant supervision of the conduct of the work.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to address to the Congress of the United States and to the Legislatures of the separate States ceremonial in support of the principles contained in these resolutions.

In the course of his remarks to the late Southwestern Railroad Convention, Mr. J. P. BENJAMIN, the distinguished lawyer of New Orleans, thus expressed his opinion of intervention:

MR. BENJAMIN concluded by a digression on the general result of railroads. It has been the fashion of late to sneer at our forefathers and the principles inculcated by the founders of this country. It has been stated, and it is openly avowed by some, that we must go abroad and spread republican principles in foreign countries. That was not our mission; our aim ought to be far higher, far nobler. Anxious as he might be to see republican principles spread over the entire surface of the globe, he was not in favor of seeing them enforced by the bayonet, but by the peaceful conquest of railroads. Our mission was to convert vast wastes and wildernesses of the country into smiling pastures and fertile fields. The whistle of the steam engine was more consonant to the ears of the people than the trumpet of war. He for one did not wish to see this Government intervene in the affairs of foreign nations; he desired to see this country grow up, by the regular growth of sound muscular strength, to a sturdy manhood. The example of such a country would be a more efficient intervention than that of the sword; it would do more to effect the spread of republican principles than all the cartridge-boxes in the universe. It would be a practical intervention such as WASHINGTON himself would have approved of—a peaceful and quiet intervention, and the only one which the good sense of the American people will tolerate. [Mr. Benjamin sat down amidst loud and long-continued and well-deserved applause.]

The State of MAINE is said to have suffered a greater depletion of her population, in proportion to its aggregate, by the California emigration, than any other State in the Union.

LOLA MONTE is out in the New York papers in a long and well-written appeal to the American people, in which she describes herself as a most persecuted individual.

The great Norwegian violinist, OLAF BULL, arrived at New York on Friday, in the steamer Asia. We have not learned whether his visit is for the purpose of making a professional tour or to settle permanently in this country, as it was said some years ago he designed to do.

HEAVY SNOW AT NEW ORLEANS.—A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans of the 13th instant makes known that for the first time in twenty years the people of that city have seen an old-fashioned snow-drift, or a covering of six inches of snow on the ground, and the weather meanwhile very cold.

THE POLICY OF WASHINGTON.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

The recent assaults upon the policy of GEORGE WASHINGTON—upon the doctrines embodied in his Farewell Address and maintained by him to the day of his death—will have the effect of making the name and fame of Washington more and more dear to his countrymen. In view of these assaults, we see a disposition manifested among the conservative portion of our countrymen to celebrate with more than its usual remembrance the approaching Anniversary of the Birth-Day of the great Washington. There is at this time a peculiar appropriateness in this celebration. An effort has been made by one received from abroad as the guest of this city and Government; by one taken from a Turkish prison to be honored beyond what Prince or Sovereign was ever honored before, and as we think, far beyond any honor bestowed upon the public benefactors of our own country, to teach us all that we have been taught in the words of one whom, in a common language, and by a common understanding, we refer to as the "Father of his Country."

New interpretations have been put upon his thoughts; new definitions have been given to his words; and a bold and unwarranted effort has been made to make him unsay all that, according to our judgment, he had made so plain that he who runs might read and understand. There are some things, and we thank Heaven for it—which are true, and unchangeably true. They relate as well to the duty of Government as of individuals; they belong not to one, but to every age; they are questions which affect the independence of nations; and one of these great truths we take to be the principle of non-interference in the affairs of other countries. They, at least, has been a great practical truth of our Government, and times, and to an adherence to it we owe our greatest good fortune and prosperity. We hope it will never be departed from, and that neither the love of military glory nor the persuasive eloquence of oratory will lead the authorities of this nation to swerve one moment from the early policy of the Government. Those who desire to know what that policy is, will find it not alone in the words but in the action of the men who framed the Constitution, and who were first called upon to administer the Government. The words of the Farewell Address are more familiar to our readers than some other words, recorded later in life, but at a period no less eventful in the history of the Government. It was in the midst of our difficulties with the French Government, during the reign of the French Directory, when there was a French party in the United States, that Washington was called from his retirement at Mount Vernon to take command of the armies of the United States. A war between France and the United States seemed to be inevitable. Insult upon insult was heaped upon our Ministers; and at the age of sixty-six years, in 1798, WASHINGTON wrote the following letter to his friend, Mrs. S. Fairfax, of Virginia:

MOUNT VERNON, MAY 16, 1798. To MRS. S. FAIRFAX:—In a world, if this country can steer clear of European politics, stand firm on its bottom, and be wise and temperate in its government, it bids fair to be one of the greatest and happiest nations in the world.

But a much more memorable letter was written at the close of the same year, and to one whose name and services in this country we have been accustomed to respect and revere next to those of Washington himself.

MOUNT VERNON, DECEMBER 25, 1798. To GEN. LAFAYETTE:—You have expressed a wish worthy of the benevolence of your heart, that I would exert all my endeavors to avert the calamitous effects of a rupture between our countries. Believe me, my dear friend, that no man can deprecate an event of this sort with more horror than I should, and that no one, during the whole of my Administration, labored more incessantly, and with more sincerity and zeal, than I did to avoid this, and to render all just, favor to France, consistent with the neutrality which had been proclaimed, sanctioned by Congress, approved by the State Legislatures, and by the people at large, in their town and county meetings. But neutrality was not the point at which France was aiming; for, whilst they were crying Peace, and pretending that they did not wish us to be embroiled in their quarrel with Great Britain, they were pursuing measures in this country so repugnant to its sovereignty, and so incompatible with every principle of neutrality, as must inevitably have produced a war with the latter. And when they found that the Government was resolved to adhere steadily to its plan of neutrality, their next step was to destroy the confidence of the people, and to separate themselves from it, for which purpose their diplomatic agents were specially instructed, and in the attempt were aided by inimical characters among ourselves; not, as I observed before, because they loved France more than any other nation, but because it was an instrument to facilitate the destruction of their own Government.

But it is a fact, on which you may entirely rely, that the governing powers of the country, and a large part of the people, are truly American in principle, attached to the interests of it, and unwilling under any circumstances whatever to participate in the politics and contests of Europe, much less since they have found that France, having forsaken the ground first taken, is interfering in the concerns of all nations, neutral as well as belligerent, and setting the world in an uproar.

After my Valedictory Address to the People of the United States, you would no doubt be somewhat surprised to hear that I had again consented to gird on the sword. But, having struggled eight or nine years against the invasion of our rights by one Power, and to establish our independence of it, I could not remain an unconcerned spectator of the attempt of another Power to accomplish the same object, though in a different way, with less pretensions; indeed, without any at all.

On the politics of Europe I shall express no opinion, nor make any inquiry who is right or who is wrong. I wish well to all nations and to all men. My politics are plain and simple. I think every nation has a right to establish that form of government under which it conceives it may live most happy; provided it infracts no right, or is not dangerous to others; and that NO GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO INTERFERE WITH THE INTERNAL CONCERNS OF ANOTHER, EXCEPT FOR THE SECRET OF WHAT IS DUE TO THEMSELVES.

These are the words of WASHINGTON to LAFAYETTE. Read them, ponder upon them, and maintain them as the last counsels of a man who contributed more, perhaps, than all other men to the Liberties, the Independence, and the Glory of the American Government. Such language is capable of no doubtful or double interpretation. It means just what HENRY CLAY said to Kossuth the other day, in Washington: "A dying man, I propose YOUR doctrine of Intervention!"

EMIGRANTS FROM NEW ORLEANS FOR CALIFORNIA. The flood of emigration passing through New Orleans to California has never been greater than it is at present. These emigrants are generally of a different character from those who have preceded them, and they go to enrich, not to despoil. They are principally women and children, the wives and little boys and girls of the hardy and vigorous men who two years ago visited the distant shores of the Pacific, and who, by enduring peril and toil, have established new homes for themselves and families. Of the seventy-eight passengers who yesterday sailed for California on the Philadelphia, fifty-four are women and children. Thus her sister States repay California for the gold which she has distributed among them, and given her, for what is lent—dross in comparison—young hearts and ardent hands to love and defend her, and gentle women to create enduring associations and raise altars to peace by every freedsid through her broad domains.

The ship Great Western arrived at New York on Friday with seven hundred and ninety Irish passengers, from among whom one hundred and forty were taken out having the ship-fever.

THE MONEY MARKET, &c. The statistics contained in the annexed extracts from a commercial article in the New York Times of Monday may be of service to many of our readers:

The outward movement of specie by the Franklin and the Atlantic, as expected, it stood up \$804,000, and \$100,000 was in silver and French gold. This makes the total shipments of January \$1,888,730. This movement is rather inexplicable, in the face of the rather dull demand and largely increasing supply of bills, together with the fact that such is the plethora in the Banks of England and France that money is a drug in London at 2 1/2 per cent., and French 5's in Paris above par.

The reduced specie strength of the city banks at the close of the year 1851 was noticed on Saturday. Coupling this with the loss of \$1,500,000 through the reduced balance, as compared with December, 1850, in the Sub-treasury, the whole reduction in New York is full five millions. There has also been a loss—slight indeed, but significant—in Baltimore and Boston, and it is quite likely a similar result will be shown by the Philadelphia banks. At none of the shipping points, unless at New Orleans, has the specie strength of the banks increased, although the general figures show for the year a re-accumulation of something like eight or ten millions of California gold in the country.

Money was quite a drug on Saturday among the brokers. It was offered all around on demand; and the fact that it was so much in demand in the street is attracting more attention to paper.

We have been much interested in looking over the Bank returns and annual circulars of trade recently received by the Asia. They reflect a very high degree of prosperity in the mercantile, manufacturing, and money interests of Great Britain; and it is scarcely to be doubted that, while for the year past we have gained little in the retention of California gold, the vast infusion on the other side, by means chiefly of the trade with the United States, is having a most beneficial effect upon the general condition of Great Britain, indeed is not likely, by the further reduction of interest, to cause much in the way of stagnation. To be sure, the time has been before when London interest was down to two per cent., but never when, from the immense accumulation in the bank, it promised to be so for a considerable period. Some of the papers hint that the bank began to feel trepidation over the national currency, and the managers, from increasing private coal petition, are driven to low rates as a measure absolutely necessary to their continued participation in the discount business, and altogether essential to fair dividends. The stock of bullion in the bank is now equal to eighty-six and a half millions of dollars. In the Bank of France it is yet larger, being equal to one hundred and thirteen and a half millions of dollars. Each accumulated largely during the closing week of December; the Bank of England \$450,000, and France \$1,200,000.

The gross imports of specie into Great Britain for 1851 were \$3,500,000, of which she retained \$28,000,000. The fluctuations in consols for the year were 34 per cent., showing increasing steadiness for several years, as they fluctuated 15 per cent. in 1847, 10 in 1848, 9 in 1849, and 4 in 1850. Notwithstanding, however, the accumulation of bullion and the rise of consols, we notice in the retrospect of the London Times that the year past is recorded as one "of greater anomalies than has ever been witnessed"—"to the mass, prosperous; to the merchant, owing to speculation for rising prices, in the face of increased production," "cheapered by anxiety and losses."

The New Year is treated both by the English press and mercantile circulars as full of hope, shaded only by the question growing out of the dissimilarity of political views between England and her neighbors, which it is a matter for the merchant as well as politician to consider, whether to be reconciled by gradual approach or sudden convulsion. The cotton trade of Great Britain for 1851 was, by American descriptions, 1,393,706 bales imported, against 1,184,194 bales in 1850—of which 151,000 bales were re-exported to the continent. The weekly consumption of American was 24,359 bales, bearing the relation of 76 per cent. to the whole weekly consumption of the Kingdom. The stock of American in the ports at the close of the year 272,710 bales, of which 236,200 were in Liverpool, against 261,200 last year. The range of prices for Orleans fair, from first of January to the first week in July, was \$14 to \$16. From first week in July to close of December from 6d. to 5d. The highest and lowest figures were at the beginning and close of the year.

The relative trade in foreign provisions in Liverpool, chiefly American, was as follows:

1851.	1850.
Beef - 25,540 tons, 2,622 bbls.	20,443 tons, 1,279 bbls.
Pork - 5,149 bbls.	15,276 bbls.
Bacon - 5,225,100 lbs.	15,029,700 lbs.
Lard - 46,092 bbls, 911 kegs.	7,410 bbls, 344,510 kegs.
Cheese - 1,744 cases, 54,880 boxes.	5,087 cases, 64,025 boxes.

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Lard - 46,092 bbls, 911 kegs.	7,410 bbls, 344,510 kegs.
Cheese - 1,744 cases, 54,880 boxes.	5,087 cases, 64,025 boxes.

The trade in foreign breadstuffs for the quarter—October 1 to December 31, 1851—compared with corresponding three months of previous year, was:

Imports of...	Last quarter, 1851.	Last quarter, 1850.
Wheat - 120,532 quarters, 8 bush, cwt.	126,902	126,902
Flour - 10,340 bbls, 100 bags	10,340	10,340
Indian Corn - 37,299 quarters	37,299	37,299
Beans - 24,995 quarters	24,995	24,995
Peas - 24,995 quarters	24,995	24,995

In November last forty-two tons California gold-bearing quartz were reshipped at this port for London. Its arrival created considerable attention at that city. It filled about a hundred barrels, which led to the rumor that the quantity was about one hundred tons. It was from Grand Valley, Nevada county, the specimens being of various degrees of richness, averaging £100, or near \$500, to the ton. The picked specimens were equal to \$7,000 per ton. Experiments were to be made in stamping, which it was expected would show the value of the quartz, and the nature of the machinery expedient to be used in California or London. Further consignments were expected if the result should prove satisfactory. Large as the freight expenses are, the suggestion is thrown out by the London News that the expense of maintaining machinery in the new State may be less than freight, and that the quartz to London before reduction and stamping.

The total importations at the port of New York last week were:

Dry Goods, as reported on Saturday, \$1,592,174	
Other merchandise	1,322,420
Total for week	\$2,914,594
Import of previous week	3,984,945
Total for January 1 to 15	\$6,908,939

DAINTIES OF CALIFORNIA. A late number of the San Francisco Herald says: "Our Atlantic brethren, generally ignorant of the state of things on this side of the continent, would seem, from the invoices of ships sent to this port, to believe that we cannot even supply our tables without their assistance, and so they continue to inundate us with preserved meats, &c. The restaurants furnish daily evidences to the contrary, but it needs the high-toned markets to understand fully the wealth of native edibles which California possesses—of fish, fowl, and vegetables. The variety, great size, and singular delicacy of the latter have already elicited much praise, and it is said they cannot be surpassed in any part of the world. At this season the game of the fowler plays immense havoc among the clouds of geese and vast flocks of ducks and other wild fowl which whiten the plains and sail on the surface of the bay and its tributaries. The bear, elk, deer, and antelope contribute their fat haunches, and the native cattle and sheep, fattened on the wild oats and tender young grapes, and their tribute likewise to the palate of the epicure in spicy joints and tender steaks. Many varieties of the finny tribe have, since the occupation of the country by Americans, been discovered and brought into favorable notice. Some are *ex. genera* and unknown to the old world; others have a strong family resemblance to species inhabiting the Atlantic waters, and are named accordingly; and last are a number of species identical with relations well known in the Atlantic States.

NEW LAW BOOK. Concurrently with the issue of the ninth volume of their edition of the "United States Statutes at Large," bringing down the collection to the close of the last Congress, Messrs. Little & Brown, of Boston, have published, under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by that body on the 19th of April, 1850, "A Synoptical Index to the Laws and Treaties of the United States from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1851." The work makes a volume of 750 pages, executed in a style uniform with the admirable edition of the "Statutes at Large," by the same publishers. It contains references throughout not only to that edition, but also to the earlier edition of the laws by Bioren and Duane. It has, of course, been prepared with the greatest care and accuracy; and as a means of prompt and easy reference to the laws of the country it would seem to be a highly valuable addition to the volumes which it is intended to accompany and illustrate.

In these volumes of Messrs. Little & Brown the Laws and Treaties of the United States are presented in a form excellently adapted both for use and preservation, and which reflects credit upon the taste and judgment of those by whom the publication was ordered and executed. We understand that the price of the volumes of this edition is about half that which has been paid for the same matter in other forms.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Mr. Blakely, of Iowa, was lately burnt to death by being caught in a prairie on fire, near St. Joseph, Missouri.

CHILLI.